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from Havana. Of this practically all appertaining to the Cuban passengers can be eliminated by disinfecting their baggage at Havana, and enforcing it by inspection at Nuevitas. For the Americans, however, this is not sufficient, as it is only twenty-six to forty-eight hours run between the ports. I will probably discontinue American passenger traffic unless immune, via these lines, (Article IX, United Quarantine Regulations), on my return to Havana, except in special instances, where we must arrange for detaining under observation at Nuevitas in an isolated place. I will do this because it occasionally happens that it is very important that an inspector, paymaster, or other official be sent from Havana to Nuevitas or Principe, and I have made provisional arrangements for this. Nevertheless I wish these exceptions to be as few as possible, and it is not possible that Havana can continue to be the general distributing point for the personnel of the Army in Cuba, without a *certainty* of conveying infection to the clean towns. There is no reason why all persons coming from the United States for the district from Nuevitas to Baracoa, inclusive, should not come *directly* via the Munson Line to these ports (the steamers touch all three) instead of via Havana. This is especially true of recruits, a number of whom came to Principe via Havana a few days ago; nurses, etc., the same.

I consider that the Service is responsible for the prevention of the introduction by sea of yellow fever into this district, and must of necessity prohibit such travel as involves considerable risk of conveying it. I say prohibit because I think that neither the amount nor importance of this travel justifies the establishment of a lazaretto for its accommodation. I beg then that you bring this matter to the proper authorities of the War Department, so that they may not generally depend on sending persons from Havana by sea to Nuevitas to reach Puerto Principe. At the same time when it is especially necessary that a man or a few men, three or four, should go they can by special arrangement be provided for by being detained at Nuevitas.

A matter of less importance, but still of some, is that supplies, forage especially, had best be sent directly from the United States to Principe without reshipment at Havana. This is of less importance if the reshipment be made across the bay at the wharf now building for the Quartermaster's Department. Hitherto it has taken place exclusively at the San Jose Wharf.

General Carpenter, the governor of the province, is impressed with the advisability of carrying out the measures outlined above.

Very respectfully,

H. R. CARTER,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Sanitary report from Cienfuegos.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, May 24, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended May 20: The regular work of inspecting incoming and outgoing vessels has been carried on. Boarding has been done promptly and inspection of outgoing vessels to the United States made as near the time of sailing as possible. Vessels anchoring, as did the *Rhoda*, this week, some 6 miles from the wharf, of course can not be inspected.

The rowboat for the station arrived on the steamship *Santiago*, and is

now in use. It is a good boat, splendid for light work, and answers nicely here in fine weather; but when the wind blows, as it does most of the day, the boat is thrown about by the waves. In spite of care, it has already received some hard knocks against the sides of vessels. The disinfecting house is now being painted by the 2 attendants in their spare time, it being intended to put on one coat of ocher and two of white zinc paint.

The health of the port remains about the same. The mortality this week was 44, a slight increase, probably due to the continued drought and dust, although we have had two light rains.

Respectfully, yours,

S. B. GRUBBS,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Sanitary report from Matanzas.

MATANZAS, CUBA, *May 22, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended May 20: Thirty deaths were reported during the week, representing an annual mortality of 39.16 per 1,000. The principal causes were as follows: Tuberculosis, 5; malaria, 4; hydræmia, 4; enteritis, 4; typhoid fever, 1; infectious fever, 1. I find that the "fièvre infectiosa" of the physicians here may be usually considered an undiagnosed case of typhoid fever.

The following cases of an infectious or contagious nature were reported during the week: Diphtheria, 4; typhoid fever, 1; infectious fever, 1; varicella, 1.

The schooner *Anita* was disinfected on the 19th and 20th, and proceeded to her destination, Pascagoula, on the 21st. Seven vaccination certificates were issued during the week, and 3 persons vaccinated. The weather still continues dry, but warmer.

Very respectfully,

G. M. GUITERAS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, *May 24, 1899.*

SIR: On Monday night, May 22, a strike was inaugurated by the lighter men who discharge vessels anchored in the open bay.

The steamships *Seguranca* and *Olivette*, due to arrive to-day, could not have been unloaded on account of this strike. The agents of these steamers applied for permission to bring these vessels alongside of wharf on the Havana side of the harbor. I wired for such permission, to the Bureau, and received permission for said vessels to be so placed. I gave the authority to the agents to land between Machina and Caballeria Wharf. I consider that the points at which these vessels will be placed are the best on the Havana side of the harbor.

The steamship *Olivette* arrived here this morning at 5.30. I was there at the dock when the vessel landed and gave instructions to the master of the vessel to allow none of his crew to go ashore, and to allow no one except stevedores and passengers going to the United States to come on